

Exhausted Fruit Trees

that have become barren, either yielding no fruit whatever, or a few scrubby specimens—mere

the truth is that the soil is exhausted. Such phe-

vegetable kingdom, but they are among the simplest and most easily explained facts to be met with out of doors. It would be difficult to find anything more irrational than the course pursued by many, in regard to fruit growing. A young orchard is planted out, and forthwith down to a grain crop in which the trees stand during the summer months, like storks in a rush pond, their heads just peering over the nodding grain. Year after year a similar course is pursued. The land is expected to bear so much of a harvest of one

After much hard struggling half the trees, perhaps two-thirds, are found to have survived, and they begin to bear a little fruit. At last, by a stretch of leniency, the orchard is seeded down, and after one or two mowings converted into hard run pasture. Who ever thinks of manuring an orchard—or what fool would dream of giving up the land to the trees, and manuring it well, and cultivating it thoroughly? Yet, if after the worst possible usage the trees do not bear plenty

or the climate is cursed, or hereafter the trees are exhausted! In the June number of the *Horticulturist*, the author of "Ten Acres Enough," cites the case of a farmer in the best fruit-growing region of New Jersey, who came in possession of a farm, which thirty years ago was used

planted upon the estate, but the new proprietor

they only bore meagre crops of indifferent fruit and had made up his mind to grub out the useless trees to furnish things more room for "corn and vegetables," when he was successfully tempted to sell out. The buyer determined to reclaim the denuded land by planting fruit trees, being encouraged to take this course by an account which appeared in the *Horticulturalist* many years ago, and which we cite as proof at once of the extent to which soils may be exhausted by neglect, and the manner in which

outcut pear trees that had once borne fine fruit but for some years only produced worthless spicymena. The owner was told they had exhausted the proper elements of pear tree growth in the soil, and that these must be renewed. He determined to test the truth of this theory, he set to work very vigorously—scrapped off the rough outer bark and put on a coating of soft soap pruned and shortened in the trees about a third, pulled the large cuts and covering them with a solution of shellac. A few years hence, fresh growth

and filling the trench with good soil and well prepared manure. Next season the trees put on a rich dress of luxuriant foliage—the second year there was a moderate bloom, every blossom of which came to fruit. The third season the two trees bore six bushels of superb fruit. Their vigor and fruitfulness were restored, and their vitality renewed their youth. The theory of rotation of crops in general farm practice, is based on the fact that constantly growing the same pro-

In fact, no doubt, often accounts for the barrenness of fruit trees and the failure of orchards. The soil is robbed of its nutritive qualities year after year—no new supply is furnished—and of nothing, nothing can come. The practical lesson is obvious, we must feed our fruit trees if we expect them to feed us.—*Canada Farmer*.

Apples--Economize Them.

It is very certain that the apple crop will b

are bringing three to four dollars a barrel in this market, and fine picked fruit is worth five to seven dollars, at wholesale. In anticipation of the small crop, Western owners of dried apples on sale in this city are ordering the consignees to "hold them for an advance," the prices have recently gone from 8 to 10c per lb. In view of the fact that this, every apple not kept for winter or used in the family, should be dried, as it is certain they will be in demand at high prices. All the aids are

place of apples next winter. Bottle or otherwise put up the peaches, blackberries, whortleberries, pears and crab-apples, and having exhausted these, tomatoes, secured in the same way, are the next best substitute. They are one of the easiest articles to put up and to keep. They should be partially cooked, and then pour off the water, and then continue the cooking till done enough to eat; then put in bottles or jugs, and seal tight. Tomatoes cooked and dried are also good in winter.

Improvement of Stock in Nova Scotia

In accordance with a suggestion of the Board of Agriculture, and a recommendation of the Agricultural Committee of the House, the Legislature of this Province at its last session voted a sum of \$10,000, for the importation of stock with a view to improve the breeds of horses and cattle in the Province. The Journal of Agriculture, published at Halifax, states that after mu-

both horses and cattle in Esbjerg, and to use the final arrangements for the importation in December. It is found that there will be facilities for having the animals brought out in a comfortable manner very early next spring, in time for use next season, so that the advantages of fall importation will to a certain extent be secured, without the risk and expense of having to keep the animals over winter in the Province. It is probable also that the Board of Agriculture will add to the sum voted by the Legislature as

Wonderful Hen Story.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* supplies the following: "I have a brownish white hen with the feathers about the neck slightly penciled in gold color, and her head decorated with a sunburst. A month or so since, she desired to set for a week or so to break her of the notion of setting on the ground, and she was not to be deterred by any of the usual methods of punishment."

but she seemed so distressed, and I crossed her with eleven eggs of the Poland variety, and gave them to her. When she came off to feed next day I discovered a large buff egg in her nest; I took it out, marked the Poland eggs and shut the other four out, suspecting them of intrusion. Next day I found another egg, and so on, for fifteen days Mr. Eiddie continued to furnish her one egg with the buff. At the proper time she came off with eleven buff chickens. They are now nearly a week old, and live as crickets. If Mr. Bement, or any other

Of them the Scottish Farmer says, although generally deemed only fit for being run off in the common sewer in the easiest and most expeditious manner possible, they are nevertheless highly beneficial vegetable feeders, as well as useful in other ways. Hence they should not be neglected.

den, as their application to the ground, whether in winter or summer, will show beneficially only on ordinary vegetable crops, but also on berry bushes, shrubs, border flowers, and even window pot plants; while if poured or syringed on roses, cabbages, &c., they will prevent, or at least, mitigate the mischievous doings of green fly and caterpillars.

